

# MASSACHUSETTS

# PLOUGHMAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF FARMERS AND MECHANICS, AT QUINCY HALL, SOUTH MARKET STREET: WM. BUCKMINSTER, OF FRAMINGHAM, EDITOR.

VOL. 6.

PUBLISHED BY  
WILLIAM BUCKMINSTER,

AND  
WILLIAM J. BUCKMINSTER.

TOTAL \$2,00 in advance—if payment is delayed more than six months \$2.50 will be charged.

2<sup>o</sup> Papers discontinued without a personal or written notice from the subscriber or postmaster, and when paid.

3<sup>o</sup> All correspondence should be addressed to the Editor at Boston.

2<sup>o</sup> Advertising on reasonable terms.

## AGRICULTURE.

### THE BEST KINDS OF APPLES.

At the time for setting out orchards approaches it is important to know which are the most valuable kinds of trees. We shall name some of them without pretending to an acquaintance with all the varieties that have been cultivated.

Wines apples are of more importance than the Baldwin and the fall kinds, and we commence with these apples. The Baldwin stands first with us, though it may not be the richest apple that is known.

The Baldwin is a sterling good apple and the tree is very productive.

It not only bears well, but it bears young and it makes wood as fast as any tree that we have known. This apple may be kept till April without trouble.

The Greening is an excellent variety and should be given up. It ripens earlier than the Baldwin, and is often fit for use by the last of November.

After setting the fence round a piece of ground, a good thing was done by putting on another Pine Rider and stakes, to last till harvest, let it go down.

There was, say, 12 acres adjoining this field partly covered with young Pines. Some ten years after this, we went into this lot in Autumn and continued thinning and piling, leaving the best from 3 to 6 or 8 feet apart, and pruning them as high as we could reach. The Poles cut were 10 or 12 feet long. The field last sowed, was also thinned and pruned; but not so high for wood, and we left all on the ground. Some twenty acres were left, and I sold the lot to Jobbers for \$25 per acre, who cut all off and made well by it. I doubt not the wood was vastly better for thinning and not burnt by pruning in October and November. Several of our neighbors followed this example with similar results.

In regard to transplanting Evergreens, I have found the Fir Balsam, Cedar and Tamarack no situated, when growing wild, that it was difficult to take up earth with the roots, and particularly so, with Mountain Ash, having but few, and long roots, which makes the growth of the tree slow. A large, fair, striped apple, which grows and multiplies covering the whole surface, by far the most valuable, being strained will fail to sprout, and the tree sustained only by lower or perpendicular ones, the growth is much impeded. You can dispose of the above by dividing it, or as you please.

Yours respectfully,

B. WILLARD,  
West Springfield, Ireland Depot.

<sup>1/2</sup> No one can afford to pay a high price for land to run up to wood. If dollars per acre are paid, this at compound interest, will amount to 10 in less than 12 years, and to 20 dollars in less than 24 years. Hard wood stamps that are young enough to stand up to wood—In the north parts of Essex county in nearly all Plymouth county it is a strain. In Worcester it is not much known. Its form being oblong and its skin white and smooth. The tree's fine grower in any good, cultivated soil, and is an abundant beater.

The Williams Apple is a new comer. It is popular and bears a good price. Its color is red; its form has nothing peculiar. It is a slender apple.

The Hubbardston Nonesuch is not an old variety.

The fruit bears the very highest price in October.

The qualities of the tree as a grower and a bearer are not yet well established. We have not found it to make wood half so fast as some kinds do. We hope to know more about the growth of such an apple.

Yours respectfully,

A. W. LELAND,  
Holliston, March 20, 1847.

<sup>1/2</sup> We hope our correspondent will give us some account of the first orchards in Holliston—the names of the men who planted them—and the mode of managing the grounds and the trees. [Editor.]

### INDIAN MEAL AND RICE MEAL.—VERMINT ON TREES.

Mr. Editor,—I wish to make an inquiry or two of you, which by answering through the columns of your paper, will confer a favor upon several of your numerous readers in this country.

What are the best modes and places selected for setting trees, so as to be in full favor with those who have had considerable experience in the fruit-growing business for eight years and have had considerable experience in the business.

I saw in your paper some time since something said about grafting Walnut Trees. I

grafted an English Walnut into a common pear.

Is there any particular way to do this?

I did split the stalk, but spliced it together, it bore well, I was told, one pint of good English Walnuts.

I think that by splicing the scions they will grow faster and come to a bearing state sooner.

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### COMPOST.

Mr. Editor,—I am writing to you to get a few words of advice concerning the care of my orchard.

When I first planted my orchard, I did not know what to do with the manure.

Now I have a good supply of manure.

What is the best way to use it?

**MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN**  
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1847.

William Buckminster, Editor.

ELEVENTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

On Tuesday evening the farmers again met, and continued the conversation on the *Profits of Farming*. Hon. Mr. Calhoun presiding.

Hon. Mr. Gray made some observations on the resolutions offered at a former meeting, by Major Wheeler, relating to a Professorship of Agriculture, and he thought they ought to be carried into execution. He said the government of Cambridge University had anticipated this. It proposed to have instruction in Agriculture included in the department, to be devoted to practical science.

Mr. G. would have practical farmers write. They know what ought to be generally known, but they leave the writing to men who have not the practical knowledge necessary to make their writings useful to the public. He named a number of eminent men who had turned their attention to agriculture, and had given useful scientific information.—Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Pickering, Mr. Lincoln, now deceased, Mr. Lowell, and many others. He thought Jefferson was the first to form the mould board of the plough on scientific principles.

Hon. Mr. Starkweather here inquired if a wealthy individual in Roxbury, the late Mr. Bussey, had not made a bequest for the purpose of establishing an agricultural school or professorship? Mr. Gray answered that Mr. Bussey had left a legacy to a considerable amount, about \$100,000, but it is not to take place at present, as there are life estates to be carved out of it.

Mr. S. W. Cole said, something of this kind has been done in Europe, and he named some institutions there. He said professorships had been established at Amherst and at Yale Colleges; he thought they were not sufficiently practical. He also named the Mount Avery Institution, an Agricultural School recently set up by James Gowen, within a few miles of Philadelphia. He was in favor of having something of the kind in Massachusetts.

Mr. Culver, the President, remarked as to a professorship at Amherst, that not anything effectual had yet been done. A bill is now before the Legislature, relating to this subject. It is proposed to purchase a farm and to make it a pattern for farmers.

Mr. H. C. Merriam said much about having an Agricultural Professor at Cambridge.

A stranger here attempted to inflict on the assembly the reading of a huge manuscript relating to the subject of preparing manures. After some time he was called to order. He admitted, on inquiry by Mr. Lincoln, that his manuscripts were copied from a printed book, which Mr. L. said, all had probably seen. The President declared that the reading at this time was not in order. No one seemed to know what the stranger was.

Hon. Mr. Young, of Plymouth County, said he was induced to make a few remarks on the subject of profits of farming, in consequence of what he had seen reported in the papers as coming from farmers. He feared young people might be led into error; into extravagant notions of profit that would prove injurious to them, as they must be disappointed. Many farmers have become wealthy, not by farming, but by cutting off timber, &c., from lands that they have bought at a bargain. Many get a good living it is true, but how much can they lay up? Suppose I purchase a \$3,000 farm and stock it, how much can I make? Farmers do not generally yield four per cent. per annum, gain, on the capital laid out. I have a farm though I am not a farmer; I follow other business. I make but little from my farm; our poor soils yield small harvests; our farms never grow rich by farming alone.

Hon. Mr. Starkweather said, the Hon. gentleman from Plymouth has two strings to his bow. He has a farm, but he does not give his attention to it. He cannot expect his farm will be profitable while he is away. Our farms are very generally neglected; look through Worcester County and you will see old fashioned barns; and every county of farming conducted as it was by the fathers of the owners. Modern improvements are not adopted.

Mr. S. here gave a particular account of a farm in his vicinity, the Anthony farm; the land was not naturally of superior quality, but he had cleared it and dressed it, and from an unproductive state it had within 20 years, been made to produce abundant harvests—not less than 100 tons of hay, and other produce in proportion. The occupant pays five per cent. to the owner, and he gains 2 1/2 per cent. clear in addition to the improvements that he is annually making on the farm. He has much leisure at times, and is not driven to over exertion. He has added considerable sums of money on it. Mr. D. put a man on it who had a family, and it was taken part of the time on shares. I sometimes receive fifteen percent on my capital, and sometimes not one percent.

Mr. Buckminster asked if this was not the farm that Mr. Prince had laid out very large sums upon and was then obliged to sell at a great discount! Mr. D. said Mr. Prince did not make any profit from his purchase, but he thought he did not expand large sums upon it.

Mr. Derby, Esq., of Boston, spoke of the profits of a farm which he once purchased in New Hampshire; an island in the Winnipesaukee Lake. He purchased it for \$2,100 of John Prince, Esq., who had expended considerable sums of money on it. Mr. D. put a man on it who had a family, and it was taken part of the time on shares. I sometimes receive fifteen percent on my capital, and sometimes not one percent.

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Mr. Derby then spoke of his farm in West Newton where he resides in summer, after paying his taxes in Boston for the year. He has owned this for three years—it is reclaimed meadow, 50 acres. He carries out manure from Boston; and he contemplates putting nearly the whole farm into grass. He would advise young men where to settle. Select the vicinity of a factory or of a village by a railroad, where he could find a market. If good selections are made, money may be made by farming.

A. G. Sheldon, Esq., himself afraid that young men would be much fascinated and deceived by the glowing accounts that we have had the latter part of this evening. The war has come out and we are rid of the frosts and the equality that checked our progress at the opening of the meeting.

Mr. Everett, of Princeton, was of the opinion that farms yield not an income of four per cent. on the prices usually paid for them. Farmers can make but little money. If they would turn their attention to fruits, however, they might make much more.

The Rev. Mr. Leonard, from Marshfield, introduced a letter, and read it to the meeting, from the Hon. Merrill Allen, of Pembroke. Mr. Allen makes an interesting statement of his commencement of business in Pembroke (Mr. A. was the pastor of a parish there for many years). Mr. Allen had but fifteen acres at first, and this was unproductive. But he persevered till he made him a good farm. Mr. Allen has uniformly found this business profitable. In his letter he speaks of lots devoted to orcharding, which in ten years have increased in value four fold.

Mr. Allen is much celebrated as a good cultivator of lands—as a scientific and a practical farmer.

The profits of farming will be the subject of conversation at the next meeting, on Tuesday evening.

**THE WEATHER.** March has at length left us, and so coolly that we hope to have no more visiting from him for a long time. March kept a stiff upper lip to the very last, and bowed as coolly on quitting as he did on his entrance into the Commonwealth. If April exhibits no better manners, we shall look to May for a cure for east winds. April cannot produce so many cold days as March did, unless the Poole concludes to alter the calendar.

**FRIDAY NOON.** We have nothing official from Gen. Taylor; yet the accounts that we have copied of a sanguinary contest between his little army of 5,000, and Santa Anna's of 15,000, are generally believed. The contest began on the 22d of February, and it ended right on the 23d. We have no account of Gen. Taylor's return to New York at the Transcript office. Of the battle it says—

They were fought on the 22d and 23d ult., at Buena Vista, about six miles south of Saltillo. The Mexicans had 15,000 and Gen. Taylor had 5,000 men. The Mexicans were totally routed, with 4000 killed and wounded. The American loss was 700, including 63 officers. Among the killed are Col. Henry Clay, Jr., Col. Yell of Arkansas, Col. John J. Crittenden of Illinois, and Adjutant Lincoln of Massachusetts.

The latter distinguished himself gallantly in the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, and was promoted to Major. The despatch says—

The Mexican Adjutant-General was taken prisoner. Santa Anna had fallen back on Agua Nueva.

The first day's fighting was at long shot and maneuvering. Santa Anna attempted to get in the rear of Taylor, but Taylor's artillery dispersed the part of the field.

The volunteer officers displayed unexampled intrepidity, in leading their men against the enemy, as is shown by the great disproportion of losses.

Santa Anna claims to have taken four pieces of artillery and two standards. Taylor, during the action, cut off the main road to Camargo and Monterrey. All the escort was killed except three.

Col. Curtis had left Camargo to attack Urias, Col. Morgan of Ohio had reached Monterey and was fighting. Senrto, Merriam, and China were present, and the Mexicans. An attack was made expected on Tuxpan, and the citizens were arming at Brazos, but the fear of being attacked had passed away. Full accounts have been received by mail.

**TELEGRAPH.** It is said we shall soon have telegraphic communication from the city of New Orleans to Washington. Sixty thousand dollars have already been subscribed in New Orleans.

**KENTUCKY.** The snow at Albany and therabouts is deep and drifted. We shall have enough here if the promise of yesterday is regarded.

**KENTUCKY.** Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason have a large quantity of pear and apple scions of select varieties. They appear to us to be excellent order.

**KENTUCKY.** The steamer Hibernia, left us on Thursday at 1 P.M., for Liverpool, with 120 passengers. Her mails are unusually large.

**KENTUCKY.** The 19th banks of New Hampshire had a capital on the 1st of March, of \$1,730,500. Specie, 141,794.50. Circulation, 1,508,129.

**KENTUCKY.** The steamboat Clinton, from New Orleans, was burnt on Sunday with her valuable cargo; several persons on board were drowned.

**KENTUCKY.** Lake Erie is still covered with ice. People were crossing with teams by the last account.

**KENTUCKY.** We gratify one of our subscribers by copying another important article from the Boston Morning Post:

**Fortunate and Evil Days.**—April 2, Friday. Remarkably evil influences, good and evil, accidents in travelling and pleasure parties, fire and explosion, are the prevailing scenes of the day; but the influences are more favorable to success, power and riches to aid the indigent, especially females; and a day for unlucky marriages among the Americans.

Save your money to go to the Adelphi. About noon, for intoxicating drinks. At billiards play for carromoles; eschew Saffron; i.e., holding the white.

The Post will be pleased to see that we give due credit to his editorial article.

**MONEY MARKET.** We note an active demand for money, at rates fully equal to our previous quotations. The stringency manifest since the arrival of the steamer, on the 19th ult., is felt severely by all classes who are dependent on bank accommodation. This pressure has continued, with more or less severity, since November. We have determined to meet the emergencies of this season, namely, the absorption of one third of the banking capital of the city for account of cotton manufacturers, no essential relief can be looked for until the first of May, about which time, say from the middle of April, the debts due these companies at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, begin to mature.

The American Bankers Association, in their annual report, states that the new revolution in Yucatan—that a new republic has been formed in that country, and that the same has been acknowledged by Mexico, and the United States.

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**MONEY MARKET.** We



## THE POET'S CORNER.

### THE ANGEL WATCH; OR, THE SISTERS.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

A daughter watched at midnight.  
Her dying mother's bed;  
For five long nights she had not slept,  
And many tears were shed;

But kindly took her place;  
And oh! so full of human love  
Those pitying eyes did shine.

The angel-guest half mortal seemed—  
The shunner half divine.

Like rays of light the sleeper's locks  
In warm loose curla were thrown;

Like rays of light the angel's hair  
Seemed like the sleeper's own;

A rose-like shadow on the cheek,  
Dissolving into pearl;

A something in that angel's face  
Seemed sister to the girl!

The mortal and immortal each  
Respecting each were seen;

The earthly and the spiritual,  
With death's pale face between.

O human love! how strength like thine!

From these three prayers arise  
Which, entering into Paradise,  
Draw angels from the skies.

The dawn looked through the casement cold—  
A winter's dawn of gloom,

And aside slumbered the curtain'd bed—  
The still and sickly room:

"My daughter—art thou here, my child?

Oh, haste thee, lover, come nigh,  
That I may once more thy face,

And bless thee, ere I die!

"If ever I were harsh to thee,  
Forgive me now," she cried:

"God knows my heart; I loved thee most

When most I seemed to chide;

Now bend and kiss thy mother's lips,

And for her spirit pray!"

The Angel kissed her; and her soul  
Passed blissfully away!

A sudden start—what dream, what sound  
The slumbering girl awoke!

She wakes—she sees her mother dead

Within the angel's arms!

She wakes—the springs with wild embrace—

But nothing there appears,

Except her mother's sweet, dead face—

Her own consulsive tears.

Mrs. SIGOURNEY proffers the following graceful and deserving tribute through the columns of the National Intelligencer:

TO MRS. MADISON.

Time is prone away to sweep  
Charms of youth we fain would keep;

Sparkling lustre from the eye,

From the smile its power to rest

Warmly in the softened breast.

Yet he leaves behind

Mental treasures more refined,

Jewels of the heart, that grow

Brighter for the touch of woe;

Gold in sharp alembic shriven,

Gems that catch the bus of Heaven.

Loyal! of the noble men,

Still in soul and grace a queen,

He tost strange love hath shown,

Spared youth's gifts and left his own?

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The Lindley's;

OR, HABITS AND HAVING.

BY MRS. C. M. KIRKLAND.

There needs a vast deal of kindly philosophy to live in a country where property is infinitely subdivided by law, as well as constantly changing hands by the fluctuation of circumstances. We Americans ought to be the most prudent people in the world, but unfortunately we are anything else. Habits and means are continually at war, habits of expense struggling with poverty, habits of economy made to seem to be means, and the change of means and habits made to seem extravagance by the acquisition of wealth. Every body aspires to everything, and this unfeeling competition, which is a blessing when it is properly understood, becomes a curse when it is suffered to induce a universal restlessness, making content a thing unknown among us—Ceaseless labor, angry and envious re-pining, and wasted lives and broken hearts are the consequences in one class; while almost equally painful effort, pride, selfishness and hardness of heart are not too apt to characterize the other. Every day experience tempts us with the examples of these errors. We will select an instance from the mass.

Mary Foster married very young and very well, though her father, a wealthy merchant, was not quite satisfied with the bridegroom's pecuniary condition. He himself beginning with nothing, and having been educated in habits of great economy, had acquired a large fortune, and with it the very highest appreciation of the blessings of money. Mr. Lindley was a young man of great talents, and a good family, and sanguine in his anticipations of fame and fortune at the bar. But his income was as yet precarious and Mr. Foster would have been better pleased if the marriage had been deferred until something had been acquired to begin upon. He was very indulgent, however, and could not bear to see a cloud on Mary's brow; so he gave her a handsome outfit, and the young couple entered into wedlock in a style scarcely inferior to that of the nobility.

Mr. Foster did not live to realize the half million which was the goal of his ambition, and when his estate came to be settled, and the property divided among a large family and a young second wife, for whom he provided handsomely, the portion of each child was small in comparison with their habits. Lindley began to look a little grave when he found his wife's fortune so far inferior to that of the nobility. His father and mother were living to the extent of their means, and therefore little likely to have any surplus; and he was talking very seriously of retrenchment, when he himself, in the prime of his days, was stricken with illness, and after lingering a long time, died, leaving Mary, at thirty, a widow with five children.

Retirement began in earnest, although it was far from what he should have been. Six pence were to be supported, and on a moderate income which there was no prospect of increasing, and this required all Mrs. Lindley's management, and more than economy. She did what she could, but she still struggled to maintain the appearance of style, making all sacrifices but that of show, and every year the struggle more and more difficult. A smaller house, fewer servants, less expensive dress, and down to a very small house, one servant, and dress that did not fit, was the result of her situation; but she had pleased him to make the most of his wealth, in every way for his own gratification. The difference between Fanny's appearance and her sister's, secretly grieved him, for he was a mean man, though

endowed with the "fatal gift of beauty," and although beauty is too common among us to be often the foundation of pecuniary speculation, as we are told it is abroad, she happened to attract the attention of a gentleman, coming home very rich from America, thought he could afford to please his fancy to a wife. He was not very tall nor very handsome, but he had seen something of the world, possessed a good address, and was a most attentive lover; so we cannot wonder that Fanny, who had felt a thousand times that nothing but money was needed to make her mother's family perfect, was, in time, induced to herself in love with him. We must do Mrs. Lindley the justice to say that she wanted her daughter against mistaking her feelings, and laid before her the sin and misery of marrying for money; and if the poor widow did not plead quite so earnestly for the truth as she might have done, if her friends had been wiser, it was weakness and not wickedness which induced her to sanction the sacrifice. Fanny was so lovely! and it seemed such a pity that she who would adorn a palace, should be condemned to a penurious economy and pain.

So Fanny Lindley became Fanny Winterfield—or rather, as we ought to say,—Mrs. Winterfield, since the accession of dignity that she acquired on that occasion should admonish us to be more respectful. An elegant house, furnished without regard to expense, a carriage or two, plenty of servants, and a wide fit for an ambassador, made these small changes the condition of Mrs. Lindley's eldest daughter, who was now established as she was, and had become accustomed for some years to look at these things only from a distance, with those tried hard not to be envious. No wonder that Fanny became at once the supreme object of attention, admiration and *quotation* to her family. Mrs. Lindley, especially, was dazzled by this new glimpse of the expensive way of life in which she had herself been educated. "Happy Fanny," said Mrs. Lindley, "you are a true woman, after all, we none the better for being too much in company, and don't let me have to do with you again." Said Mrs. Winterfield, "I might be with her, she would not hesitate if such an advantage were offered. But being aware of her husband's fond ostentation, she endeavored to make the suggestion come from himself, and only observed when well fitted Anne was to grace any society, and the pity that she should be so secluded.—Mr. Winterfield assented to all this, but remarked that young women, after all, were the best persons to marry, and the best way to do this was to be modest, and to be content with what she had been educated upon, and to be content mother, and do not urge me to leave you."

Anne was as good as her word. Mr. Carr's sisters married, and his mother went to reside with one of them, but Anne still taught music and remained the main stay of her mother's household. Her brother, a bright boy, was educated and obliged to work at home. The younger ones were educated as well as very narrow means would allow; and they were now seeking employment—a search in which many young men of what are called "good families" spend months and years of depressing anxiety. They have a "position" to support; friends and relatives whose pride will be wounded by their adopting any profession below a certain grade; yet this consideration, while it serves to embarrass their choice, does nothing towards securing a position. Old Mr. Lindley offered to make a great sacrifice for his son, but he was not able to do this, and he was compelled to give up his *honorable* post, for which he had been educated, and to take a *menial* service.

"I do not know but poor Anne will be obliged to attempt giving music lessons," pursued Fanny, determined to have an answer from her prudent lord.

"Music lessons? the very thing!" exclaimed Mr. Winterfield, "what a capital idea! how can anything so practical into your head, Fanny?" That will be the best possible way of getting back part of the money that your mother has given you," he paused for a word, he was going to say "squandered," but changed it to "lavished"; "has lavished on her education. I will give her my two nieces to begin with, and they can recommend her to every body."

The practical idea was so placed with the plan that it did not occur to Fanny's evident mortification that being thus promptly taken at her word. He lost no time in proposing it to Anne, saying that as his nieces must have a teacher, it would be necessary for her to decide immediately. Thus urged, Anne, who had some floating thoughts of making the effort for her mother's sake, resolved upon beginning at once, and in spite of Mrs. Lindley's reluctance, she commenced with the two little girls the very next week though her mother felt sure to the last moment, that Fanny never would permit such a sacrifice. So she was living in the greatest magnificence.

Fanny wept with vexation, but she was powerless. Her husband had that sort of quiet self-complacent determination which walks over everybody else's will without apparent effort, and he held the purse-strings with so firm a hand that he secured a deference that almost amounted to awe, free from all fear.—Anne felt it perhaps, less than anybody, especially after she found she could support herself, and enjoyed the independence which is the natural consequence of the division of labor. Winterfield fell into glances sometimes, when he said or did anything particularly little, and she occasionally took her own part in a way that made him stare.

"I told Fanny she might give you her purple manilla," said he, one day, to Anne; "She has just received one I ordered for her from Paris."

"Thank you," said Anne, "but I have no occasion for it."

"I am sure it looks a great deal better than you," returned Mr. Winterfield, rather angrily.

"Perhaps so," said Anne, "but I like the shawl best."

She spoke civilly enough, but the least show of vanity was so new to Mr. Winterfield, that he was not a little discomposed. But a far greater trouble than herself that it would cut him to the quick, was the complete merging of his character and wishes in his. If she had ventured upon opposition, we might have had a different story to tell. As it was, she believed him to be a man of great personal worth, and that Fanny was gradually becoming a good model for her, and that she had some floating thoughts of making the effort for her mother's sake, resolved at once to begin at once, and in spite of Mrs. Lindley's reluctance, she commenced with the two little girls the very next week though her mother felt sure to the last moment, that Fanny never would permit such a sacrifice. So she was living in the greatest magnificence.

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agents and debtors, and people about business to make him happy, I am sure."

"Henry Carr supports his mother and sisters by his own unassisted efforts; yet he has more leisure, and I really believe, far more enjoyment, than Mr. Winterfield."

"He has made you believe so, Anne, because he would persuade you to marry him."

"Dear mother," said Anne, with a smile, "I will never marry to your comfort."

"But," insisted Mrs. Lindley, "why couldn't you do Mr. Lindley the justice to say that she wanted her daughter against mistaking her feelings, and laid before her the sin and misery of marrying for money; and if the poor widow did not plead quite so earnestly for the truth as she might have done, if her friends had been wiser, it was weakness and not wickedness which induced her to sanction the sacrifice. Fanny was so lovely! and it seemed such a pity that she who would adorn a palace, should be condemned to a penurious economy and pain."

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